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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures  
Max. +6°C. Minimum -5°C.  
Sun sets today at 5.14 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.49 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
Khyber Restaurant; Spinjar  
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Share-  
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul  
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 268

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1965, (JADI 30, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

## Britain Warns UN Faces Possible Collapse If Crisis Over Financing Not Solved

UNITED NATIONS, New York, January 20, (Reuter).—BRITAIN warned yesterday that the United Nations was in danger of collapse as an effective instrument for peace.

Lord Caradon, British Minister of State and Chief U.N. delegate, told the General Assembly that the U.N. financial crisis had done incalculable harm to the world body and encouraged all the hostile forces.

"Our work in this Assembly may soon be brought to a dead stop," he declared. "And the prospect is that we may continue in impotence to earn the rightful contempt of those who place their faith in us. While we argue and delay the needs of the world accumulate."

Rather than risk a showdown over the voting rights, some states, including the USSR and France which owe the U.N. more than two years' dues, the Assembly has been observing a moratorium on all voting since it opened on December 1, and all efforts to find compromise, face-saving solution so far have failed.

Lord Caradon appealed to "the USSR today to give the lead in contributing to a voluntary fund to restore U.N. solvency. "If it does so, we believe that others will rally in support," he said.

Britain, which was proud to be the U.N.'s second biggest contributor—after the United States—was ready to contribute to such a fund "under suitable conditions."

Without naming the delinquent countries he said: "if we are to be sentenced to further frustrations and ineffectiveness, no one will have any doubt where the responsibility lies."

Alluding to the latest arrears figure of 136 million dollars, Lord Caradon said: "the amount which threatens to sink the United Nations is less than the cost of a single submarine."

The questions at issue were not mainly questions of finance but of principle, he said.

The USSR and France have both charged that peace-keeping assessments were imposed illegally because the operations in the Congo and Middle East were not moves directed exclusively by the Security Council, which, under the charter, has primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace.

"We do not believe that in order to enhance the power of the Security Council, it is necessary to whittle away the authority of the General Assembly," he said.

The Council and the Assembly both have a vital role to play."

Britain did not believe that while small nations had been required to pay their assessment, often at severe sacrifice, great powers would be free to pay or not to pay as they wished. There should be one law for rich and poor alike," he said.

## Head Of UNICEF Dies In New York

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 20.—The United Nations announced Tuesday the death of Maurice Pate, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) since it was created in 1946.

His death, attributed to a heart attack, occurred at Bellevue Hospital in New York City.

Much of Pate's life was devoted to welfare activities, starting with Herbert Hoover's Commission of relief in Belgium during World War I.

## Naghloo Project Enters Last Stage

KABUL, Jan. 20.—Engineer Mohammad Hussain Masa, the Minister of Mines and Industries paid a visit to the Naghloo Hydro-electric project yesterday afternoon.

The Naghloo-hydel project, being built with Soviet aid, entered the third and final phase a few days ago. The final stage of the work consists of pouring concrete mixture at the dam base.

The first phase of work on the project, which consisted of drilling a 626 metre long tunnel with a diameter of 8-metres capable of carrying 600 cu. metres of water per second was completed last March.

After river, was diverted by tunnel the excavation of the foundation for the dam started and so far approximately 300,000 cu. metres of earth have been excavated.

The third phase of the work, which has now begun, consists of filling the form with concrete.

The reservoir of the dam has a capacity of 536,000 cu. metres of water and the final power of the Naghloo project will be 90,000 kilowatts. The constant output will be 60,000 kilowatts. The Naghloo reservoir will make it possible to have a constant flow of 129 cu. metres of water per second which will double the potential of Sarobi power plant.

The Naghloo hydro-electric plant will start power production at the beginning of 1966.

## Arrivals And Departures

KABUL, Jan. 20.—Abdul Qadir Kazi, the chief commissioner of Katrawaz left for the United States yesterday to study public administration on a USAID scholarship.

Abdul Kayeum, Chief of the Programme of expanding cotton cultivation in Herat and Abdul Rashid, chief of agricultural research in Badghis province left for the UAR to observe investment programmes and agronomy. Their trip has been arranged under the UAR fellowship programme; they will spend three months in the country.

Rafiuddin Rifaat and Kiyamuddin Ahmadi, two officials of the Afghan Air Authority, who had gone to the United States to study air traffic on USAID scholarships returned home yesterday. Mohammad Karim, Mohammad Akram, Abdul Rahimi and Mohammad Talib, officials of the Malaria Institute also returned home after spending three months in Delhi attending the course on communicable diseases; they were awarded fellowships by the WHO. Haider Ali Netaqi, a member of teaching staff of the College of Agriculture also returned to Kabul after attending the UNESCO-sponsored training course in biology in Delhi.

War One and continuing with child feeding operations of the American relief administration in Poland from 1919 to 1921.

Pate, an American, was born in Nebraska in 1894 and was graduated from Princeton University in 1915.

## Afghanistan To Get Over \$ 7 (M) From UN Fund

KABUL, Jan. 20.—The United Nations Special Fund has allocated a sum of \$7,178,200 for different projects in Afghanistan.

F. N. Alefi, the director-general of the liaison office in the Ministry of Planning said that the larger part of this money together with the funds sanctioned by the government will be spent on land and hydrological surveys.

A part of the funds will also be utilised for developing the teacher-training academy, the school of telecommunications and surveying the Hazarajat highway.

Alefi added that in addition to these funds, Afghanistan was also benefiting from other international projects of the special fund for training Afghan personnel, such as the Organisation for Economic Development in Bangkok and the programme for controlling locusts. He went on to say that the UN Special Fund was also hoped to assist in further developing the housing programme and the veterinary school.

## Churchill Sleeps Throughout Day, Lord Moran Says

LONDON, Jan. 20, (Reuter).—Sir Winston Churchill's long drawn out battle against death showed no further sign of ending last night as the 90-year-old war leader lay comatose but at peace in his London home.

Lord Moran, his 82-year-old friend and physician, reported after his third examination of the statesman.

"Sir Winston has slept through the day and there is no appreciable change in his condition since this morning."

A medical expert—a spokesman for the British medical association—said it was obvious Sir Winston was continuing his battle but it is difficult to believe that he has regained what he lost Monday night.

Sir Winston's condition suddenly deteriorated early yesterday and it was feared he was on the point of death.

Lord Moran spent 27 minutes at the Churchill home last night before issuing his 11th bulletin. He said there would be a further bulletin today, but did not indicate the time it would be issued.

A British medical association spokesman said the fact that Sir Winston was sleeping could be a sign of weakness or semi-coma.

## Warsaw Pact Members Hear Gomulka At First Session

WARSAW, January 20, (Reuter).—WŁADYSŁAW Gomulka, Polish Communist Party Leader, delivered a formal opening address to the Warsaw Pact summit meeting here yesterday in the cabinet building where the pact was signed ten years ago.

This is the first session in 18 months. Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin, Soviet party and government chiefs, represent the Soviet Union and there are leaders from Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria.

A communique is expected after the meeting, which will probably last several days. But nothing was disclosed about yesterday's speeches or discussion.

Observers think the meeting will concentrate on such matters as opposition to a NATO multilateral

## U.S. Detects Small Amount Of Radioactivity In Atmosphere After Soviet Nuclear Test

WASHINGTON, January 20, (Reuter).—THE United States announced last night that a Soviet underground nuclear test last week had released a small amount of radioactive material into the atmosphere and Moscow had been asked for "a full explanation."

## New York Times Outlines Afghan Economic Trend

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The New York Times, in a special "Review of Economic Developments in Asia" Monday, devotes 16 articles to trends in several countries including Afghanistan.

Articles by Times correspondents in South Asia outline recent economic developments and take a look at the future in these countries.

In Afghanistan, the Times supplement notes progressive trends. "New Era Dawns In Afghanistan" is the newspaper's headline for a report that cites the "giant steps" taken in that country in the last year. Completion of a tunnel through the Hindu Kush "holds promise of new economic and social links" between northern provinces and the south, says the Times article. On the political side, the article emphasises the adoption of the country's progressive new constitution.

The Times article comments on the widespread cottage industry or handicraft programme in the country and on the progress in recent years in building textile and cement plants and in food oil seed processing. Greater economic progress in the future, the Times says, may come from "new roads, a new political climate and new ideas spreading through Afghanistan."

## West Germany Rejects USSR Protest About Belt Of Nuclear Mines

BONN, Jan. 20, (Reuter).—The West German government yesterday rejected a Soviet protest about a belt of nuclear mines. West Germany was reported to have suggested along its borders with East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

A government spokesman said press reports on which the Soviet Union had based its protest were wrong. The West German government had repeatedly stated that there would be no nuclear mine belt now or in future.

U.S. officials said that fallout had been detected over the northern Pacific near Japan and the Soviet Union had thus committed at least a technical violation of the 1963 partial nuclear test ban treaty.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said the amount of radioactivity released "will not produce measurable exposures to persons."

U.S. officials, who said the test had a yield in the intermediate range—equivalent to 20,000 to a million tons of T.N.T.—declined to say whether they thought the treaty had been deliberately violated.

The blast occurred in the Semipalatinsk area of Soviet central Asia.

The Atomic Energy Commission described it next day as "the largest underground event detected in the USSR."

Last November the agency said, it had detected, a number of seismic signals from other events in the Soviet Union since the signing on August 5, 1963, of the treaty which banned all nuclear tests except those conducted underground.

## Cornerstone For Weather Station Laid In Sarobi

KABUL, Jan. 20.—Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi, chief of the Afghan Air Authority laid the foundation stone of a hydrometeorological station at Sarobi in Kapisa province on Monday. Two other agrometeorological stations in Laghman and a pilot-balloon centre at the airfield in Nangarhar were also opened by him.

Dr. Khaliq, Director-General of Meteorological Services said yesterday that the cost of building the hydrometeorological stations has been estimated at af. 300,000; he added that equipment for the station has been donated by IMO. It will help in keeping watch over the hydel plant dams and agricultural conditions. He stated that the agrometeorological station in Laghman, built in a one-acre area, had also cost af. 300,000, it will greatly help in developing agriculture by finding out the most suitable crops for the region.

The pilot-balloon station at Nangarhar airfield will be used for observations in the upper-layers of the atmosphere. Four additional pilot-balloon stations, he said, will be established next to the meteorological centres in Kunduz, Balkh, Faryab and Herat provinces during the year.

KABUL, Jan. 20.—The Ministry of Communications has reduced charges on telegrams from Afghanistan to Pakistan from af. 9 to af. 3 per word. The new rate will become effective on January 21st.

Telephone and telegraphic messages via the carrier system will also be transmitted from Kabul to Karachi and cities in Pakistan through Kandahar and Quetta from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JANUARY 20, 1965

## Military Budgets

Our comment on President Johnson's message to the U.S. Congress on his country's defence is not from the point of view of how many more new weapons are going to be devised, although we would note that the development of such weapons makes the issue of disarmament still a more vital one. We praise the U.S. decision for a cut in that country's military budget. We hope the cut will mean a slow down in the maddening armament race.

Last December the Soviet government also announced a cut of some 500 million roubles in its military budget. Although the corresponding cuts in the military budgets of the world's two strongest nations have not been made on the basis of a mutual agreement, the cuts do seem to be the result of, what one writer has called "the policy of mutual example."

The 2,000 million dollar cut in the United States budget and the 500 million roubles cut in the Soviet military budget should serve as an example for all other nations. They too, should make similar cuts to reduce the great burden on their national budgets so they can allocate the funds saved for development purposes.

The Soviet-American move should mean more than this. It should be interpreted as the beginning of a move on the part of the two governments toward serious discussion of actual disarmament.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States say that while cuts have been made in their military budgets this has in no way affected the striking power of their forces. This is a good thing as far as the question of national security of these nations is concerned. But as far as the issue of disarmament and the survival of mankind is concerned, it is imperative that both sides move gradually toward disarmament.

What we want to stress is that allocating the funds saved from less military expenditure

## Nigerian Election Dispute Shows Regional Coalition Is Necessary For Federation

People who have visited Nigeria since independence have found it hard to believe throughout the recent crisis that the federation was on the point of dissolution. Certainly much has been heard of last year's disputes between the regions—largely due to Southern dissatisfaction with the census results which confirmed the North's preponderance in population; but there has also been an impressive amount of controversy on more healthy issues, such as how to get rid of graft in high places and how to lessen the vast salary gap between Nigerians who have taken over lucrative posts from expatriate Europeans and the mass of the workers.

These developments, including the growth of a genuinely independent trade union movement, have been more pronounced in the South than in the more socially backward and autocratic North. But the fact remains that they are questions which look above and beyond regionalism, and it would have been incredible if the latter had driven the federation into ruins because of a disputed election.

Nigerian politics are volatile and harsh words often sound worse than they are meant. So the grim threats of secession which have been uttered in the last weeks by the Sardauna of Sokoto at Kaduna in the North and by Dr. Okpara at Enugu in

the East have meant much less in fact than the will for compromise which has brought together the Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, a Northerner, and President Nnamdi Azikiwe, who originates from the East.

This does not mean that secession is forever out of the question or that the federation has now suddenly been irrevocably welded into one. Nigeria at independence consisted politically of these broad groups of peoples represented by three political parties, each of which controlled the destinies of one region—the Northern People's Congress in the North, the National Council of Nigerian Citizens in the East, and the Action Group in the West. Progress away from tribalism was supposed to be achieved by the three political parties making converts by fair party political methods in the regions they did not control, and thus by a slow process of change becoming national instead of regional alliances.

But this process ran into difficulties. The NCNC concentrated its proselytising efforts in the North and it was largely over alleged ill-treatment of candidates allied to it that the electoral crisis occurred. Democratic traditions, or at least electoral ones, are less familiar in the North than in the South, and it has turned out to be overwhelmingly difficult to draw a line between legitimate electo-

ral propaganda and the offence of insulting national or regional leaders.

More insidiously bad for Nigeria, however, is the situation in the Western Region, where a government in alliance with that of the North is kept in power artificially by means of emergency regulations. This situation was brought about through unreasonable ambition on the part of the Action Group led by Chief Awolowo.

The signs are, however, that the Action Group would still win in elections if the emergency laws were suspended. Not unnaturally the existing government under Awolowo's rival, Chief Akintola intends to do everything it can to prevent this, and so far has been supported by the other main parties, who were opposed to the Action Group at the federal level.

There is little doubt that the latest crisis will eventually lead to constitutional amendments. At present there is nothing to stop the federal government (and the immense patronage which goes with it) from being exclusively dominated by one region—namely the North, which has a large majority of the population. The crisis has been resolved by implicit though limited recognition that a regional coalition at the centre is necessary for the federal idea. This must now, somehow or other, be translated into law.

(Swiss Press Review)

## Four Generals Become Cabinet Members As Result Of Reshuffle In South Vietnam

Four generals were brought into the South Vietnam cabinet in a reshuffle announced yesterday after weeks of political unrest. The Americans applauded the changes.

A crisis was narrowly averted yesterday. The powerful Air Force commander who crushed an attempted coup last September, was said to be dissatisfied with the reshuffle, especially his own appointment as Minister of Youth and Sports, and there were reports of troop movements of tanks outside his airport headquarters. But later usually reliable sources said it had been decided that General Ky should keep his post as well as joining the cabinet. There were no tanks or unusual military activity when a Reuters correspondent went to the air base hoping to see the General.

General Ky was earlier reported to have failed to turn up for a routine meeting with U.S. military advisers and was quoted as saying that if the government wanted him it must try to get him. It was not at first clear whether the Generals would retain their commands—their troops being the real source of power. Later, sources said that one of them, General Nguyen Van Thieu, who becomes one of three Deputy-Premiers, would lose the command of the Mekong Delta provinces.

Major Tran Van Minh—"Little Minh"—Army Chief of Staff, became one thing and to make moves to reduce the dangers of deadly weapons and start abolishing them eventually is another thing. Both are important but the aim of any cut should ultimately be to reduce the race in armaments.

Now that both sides have followed this policy of mutual example, it is time, with the favourable climate now existing in their relations that the Soviet Union and U.S. also make moves aimed at actual disarmament.

comes Defence Minister, a post strengthening the premier's hand in formerly held concurrently by dealing with the Buddhists and Tran Van Huong.

The fourth general now in the cabinet is Brigadier-General Linh Quang Vien, Military Security Director, who becomes Minister for Psychological Warfare.

General Thieu is reported to be agreeable to losing his command for a cabinet role. Buddhist reaction to the changes was not immediately available, but observers noted that the information on acts of aggression by Buddhists had both been removed. The reshuffle is regarded as

## Wilson Describes Britain's Attitude Toward Malaysia

LONDON, Jan. 20. (Reuters)—Harold Wilson, Britain's Labour Prime Minister, yesterday told Parliament what Britain and other Commonwealth members were doing to help Malaysia to resist Indonesia.

He was replying to Amanuel Shinwell, former Labour Defence Minister, who had asked for a statement on acts of aggression by Indonesia against Malaysia and what help Commonwealth countries were giving.

Wilson, in a written reply, said: "since the statement made on December 1 by the Commonwealth Secretary in answer to Duncan Sandys, I understand that the Security Council drawing the Council's attention to further Indonesian incursions into and armed attack upon Malaysian territory."

"The Malaysian government has also, in a further letter sent to the President of the Security Council on January 7, invited the Council's attention to the mounting threat to Malaysia implicit both in recent statements by President Sukarno and other leading Indonesians, making clear that Indonesia claims the right to send

her guerillas into Malaysia and intends to continue to do so, and in the current build up of Indonesian troops along the Eastern border."

The Prime Minister went on: "the British government for their part has made it quite clear that they intend to continue to fulfil Britain's obligations to help Malaysia defend herself against external attack."

"Australia and New Zealand are also participating in the defence of Malaysia against Indonesian attacks. Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada have in addition undertaken to provide financial aid. All Commonwealth governments have declared their sympathy and support for Malaysia's efforts to preserve her sovereign independence and integrity."

The security department afterwards published a ten point declaration setting up regulations to be followed by sarai owners. The regulations forbade storing of inflammable items and urged renewal of poor electric wiring etc. These were precautionary measures and abiding by them would certainly minimise the chances of big fires. However, the editorial continued, the declaration did not include measures for fighting fire in case it did break out. The fact that a big fire broke out recently in the capital again shows that the said regulations were not followed one hundred per cent.

## Second Anti-American Terrorist Bomb Found In Saigon On Tuesday

SAIGON, Jan. 20. (Reuters)—The second anti-American terrorist bomb found in the last four days was found here yesterday, amid reports that the communists have decided to step up their bombing attacks against US installations and homes in big cities.

A next-door housemaid found the bomb hanging from the windows of the family bedroom of an American civilian who works with a US Aid Agency,

Anis yesterday suggested editorially that the Ministries of Finance and Commerce should undertake jointly the project of drawing up new export, import regulations. The regulations should specify the sphere of activities of tradesmen and also show the customs duties on various import items, the editorial said. These regulations should be published in the form of a book for wide circulation.

At present, it said, our trade is being conducted along lines which are too independent to be compatible with our accepted system of a guided economy.

One of the regular features published by the daily Anis is telephone conversations on various topics. The numbers are chosen at random. In yesterday's issue Mohammad Nasim answering telephone 22143 expressed concern over the gap existing between the supply and demand for the cotton seed oil produced by the Spinzar Company.

Showing that the situation is not as bad it looks the paper's reporter on the other end of the line told Nasim this is partly due to the people's own attitude. They should observe their turn and form lines and also have the honesty to buy their minimum requirements.

"The paper left it for the Spinzar Company to answer problems relating to the establishment of a second oil expelling plant. Under the title 'From Anis to the people', the paper publishes every day a short note of advice on different aspects of social behaviour. Yesterday's note in this connexion said: 'If you want to be respected, respect others just the same'."

Mohammad Yousuf Wahab, in a note published in the paper's reactions column, criticised Anis for publishing articles in installments. It is very uncomfortable and impracticable for readers to follow stories from one issue to another. Efforts should be made to condense the ideas into one or at the most two articles according to the taste of an average reader.

Yesterday's Islah commented editorially on the recent fire which broke out in a Murad Khan sarai destroying some six thousand tyres and some shops.

Last year, it said, when a much bigger fire destroyed two sarais in the capital inflicting millions of afghanis worth of damage, committees were formed not only to investigate the cause of the fire but also to recommend measures to safeguard against the repetition of such catastrophic incidents.

The security department afterwards published a ten point declaration setting up regulations to be followed by sarai owners. The regulations forbade storing of inflammable items and urged renewal of poor electric wiring etc. These were precautionary measures and abiding by them would certainly minimise the chances of big fires. However, the editorial continued, the declaration did not include measures for fighting fire in case it did break out. The fact that a big fire broke out recently in the capital again shows that the said regulations were not followed one hundred per cent.

In conclusion, the editorial suggested that more effective and up to date fire fighting facilities should be installed in sarais. It is also in the interest of owners and traders to insure their properties, specially now that an insurance company has been established in this country.

but was away on a field trip. His wife and three children were in the house.

## PRESS At a Glance

## Radio Afghanistan Programme

## WEDNESDAY

I English Programme:  
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs=  
19 m band.

II English Programme:  
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs=  
19 m band.

Urdu Programme:  
7.00-7.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=  
62 m band.

III English Programme:  
7.30-8 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=  
62 m band.

Russian Programme:  
10.00-10.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=  
62 m band.

Arabic Programme:  
10.30-11.00 p.m. A.S.T. 11, 945 Kcs=  
25 m band.

German Programme:  
11.00-11.30 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs=  
31 m band.

French Programme:  
11.30-12.30 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs=  
31 m band.

## WESTERN MUSIC

Sunday 9.00-9.30 p.m. A.S.T. classical and light music alternating. Besides these daily except Fridays 8.00-9.00 am-Programme contains international tunes including western light music.

## Air Services

## THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES  
Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1545  
Herat, Kandahar, Kabul  
Arrival-1545  
Kabul-Kandahar, Herat  
Departure-1815

IRANIAN AIRLINES  
Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-1000  
Kabul-Tehran  
Departure-1109

T M A  
Beirut-Kabul  
Arrival-1100

INDIAN AIRLINES  
New Delhi-Kabul  
Arrival-1155  
Kabul-New Delhi  
Departure-1300

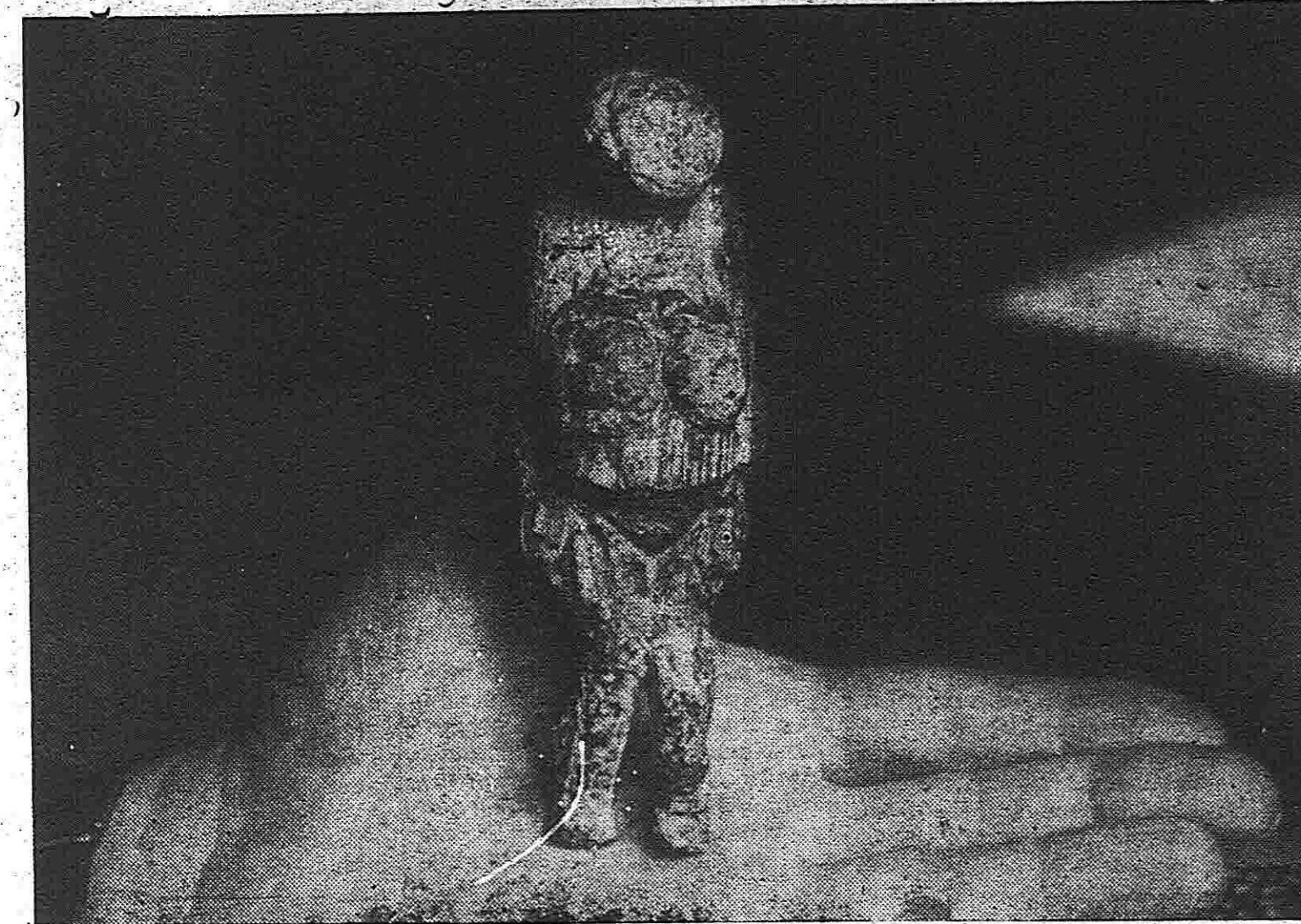
P I A  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1130

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20607-21112
Traffic	20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan	20452
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318

## Pharmacies

Ariana	Phone No. 20563
Luqman	Phone No. 24174
Shakari	Phone No. 24470
Rona	Phone No. 20537
Shari-Now	20079



The statuette of a woman found by Leo Tarasov (Leningrad), a staff member of the Institute of Archaeology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, during the excavations of an ancient dwelling of a primitive man in the vicinity of Gagarino Village, Lipetsk Region.

The statuette, carved from the tusk of a mammoth, is 12.7 cm. high and is believed to have lain in the earth for some 20,000 years.

## Private Education Begins In Afghanistan With Courses Offered In English, Typing

## BY A STAFF REPORTER

An educationist, or for that matter, anyone affiliated with education who keeps himself aware of the new developments in the field, knows that in the last three years something new has been happening. This novel thing is the birth of private institutions of education.

Private enterprise is beginning to pay attention to the educational needs of the people just as they have tried to meet other needs. But private enterprise can only meet those needs which can be met economically, that is, needs which can bring material rewards or at least do not result in losses. The establishment of private educational institutions, then, is only possible when the chance of economic survival is present.

During the last five years or so a score of teaching institutions were established in Kabul, and invariably, they either offered language courses or clerical training.

The reason for the lack of variety in the nature of the institutions established is that only in these two areas did there seem to be enough prospective pupils.

Some of these establishments still failed. Wakman Typing courses are one example. Their failure was caused by difficulties due to lack of experience, insufficient planning and unavailability of expert advice and guidance.

Some of these institutions, like Shamco, Keshwar and Afghan Technical Institution language and typing courses, are still operating.

These institutions, by providing training to a number of men and women who afterwards become self-supporting, render a service to society. Their activities do society good while they do not make

"they will decide to stay on themselves."

It may be true as teachers for this course are well-qualified, holding degrees in linguistics, English language, and known for their command of Pushto and Dari. Two of them each at the University of Kabul.

Shamco aspires to run a language centre offering courses in more than half a dozen languages, and he many very well succeed because he proceeds gradually and cautiously, and thinks before each step he takes.

But the destiny of other private courses is not certain yet. It depends on whether they receive the aid which they require. The more of these courses that are successful, the more of them in different fields will be established, and private teaching will become an effective tool of education in the country.

## OAU Commission Discusses Trade With South Africa

CAIRO, Jan. 20. (Reuters)—The Economic and Social Commission of the Organisation of African Unity yesterday discussed behind closed doors a report by Kenya on trade with South Africa.

The head of the Sudanese delegation Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed, told reporters that it was agreed that the OAU's general secretariat submit a quarterly report to the organisation on the progress of the boycott of South Africa.

He added that the Zambian delegation had pointed out that his

## WHO Launches Projects To End Malaria Threat

GENEVA, Jan. 20.—Ten large-scale malaria eradication programmes will be launched soon, the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) announced Monday on the eve of its executive board session.

During the three-week session, members will learn details of the new drive aimed at freeing 30 million people from the risk of malaria.

The new anti-malaria programmes will open in Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Madagascar, Western Nigeria, Senegal, Rhodesia, Spanish Guinea, Zambia, Yemen and British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

W.H.O. will present a progress report adding Hungary and Spain to the list of areas where malaria has been completely eradicated. Altogether, the report says, 813 million persons have been freed from the risk of endemic malaria in the worldwide programme. They constitute 52 percent of the population of the areas of the world originally designated as malarious. Eradication programmes are in progress in areas populated by an additional 353 million people.

W.H.O. Director General Marcelino Gomes Candau will submit to the board a working budget of \$42,300,000 to cover world wide activities in 1966.

He will also submit a progress report on the establishment of a world research agency for cancer.

Preparatory meetings are to be held in Lyon, France, following agreement among the governments of Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United States, to launch the centre.

The executive board will also review W.H.O.'s campaign against malnutrition, one of the world's major public health problems.

W.H.O. provides assistance to many countries in this field. W.H.O. scientists and doctors are combatting endemic goiter in Ceylon, Lebanon, Pakistan and Thailand, pellagra in the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, beriberi in Burma and Thailand. Avitaminosis (a state of malnutrition resulting from lack of vitamins in the diet) in Indonesia, and protein-calorie malnutrition in Malaysia and Uganda.

Furthermore, nutrition surveys are going forward in many of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

country could not boycott South Africa completely as it gets machinery and spare parts through South Africa.

The UAR Economy Minister, Labib Shoukair, said earlier today that the commission this morning discussed the question of cooperation between the commission and the United Nations Economic Commission.

He added that the general secretariat of the OAU and the UN commission had been entrusted with the task of drafting a cooperation agreement.

## Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Jan. 20.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Afs. 65 (per U.S. dollar)	Afs. 65.50
Afs. 182 (per pound sterling)	Afs. 183.40
Afs. 1625 (per 100 German Mark)	Afs. 1637.50
Afs. 1513.39 (per Swiss Franc)	Afs. 1525.3
Afs. 1315.79 (per 100 French franc)	Afs. 1325.92





## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Jan. 20.—The American Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, John Milton Steeves paid a courtesy call on Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, the Minister of Press and Information at 10 a.m. yesterday in his office.

KABUL, Jan. 20.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the agreement of Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, ambassador of Afghanistan at Bonn to serve simultaneously as Afghan ambassador at Stockholm has been received from the government of Sweden.

KABUL, Jan. 20.—The need for instituting savings in the budget and creating close collaboration and coordination between the different departments formed subject of discussion at a meeting held in the presence of Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Minister of Education yesterday morning.

The meeting after discussing the various aspects of the problem, deputed a commission, consisting of the deputy minister, the departmental chiefs of education and chiefs of planning and administrative departments to seek ways and means of making savings in the budgetary expenditures.

The commission has been asked to report back its findings to the Minister of Education.

KABUL, Jan. 20.—Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, the Minister of Press and Information opened a training course for office secretaries at the ministry yesterday morning. M. Y. Yakoubi, the director of planning of the Ministry stated that the course, conducted by Miss Karen Johnson of the American Peace Corps, will cover a period of 8 months during which the participants will receive training in office routine, correspondence, filing, and stenography.

Eighteen men and women officials of the ministries of Press and Finance and the Department of Government Monopolies are presently enrolled in this course.

## HOME TO STAY AS TORY PARTY CHIEF

LONDON, Jan. 20, (Reuters).—Reginald Maudling—tipped as a likely successor to Sir Alec Douglas-Home—said here last night the ex-Prime Minister would stay as conservative party chief.

Political Observers said this is the latest in a recent wave of statements aimed at killing speculation that Sir Alec is about to quit as leader of the Conservative Opposition Party.

In a speech prepared for delivery at a dinner here last night, Maudling, former Chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister), said: "Sir Alec Douglas-Home is, and will remain, at the head of our party. He is a leader of outstanding qualities and strength of character."

## English Speaking Union Decides To Erect 3-metre Statue Of Sir Winston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, (DPA).—While Sir Winston Churchill "grand old man" of British politics, continues his fight for life, it has been decided that a three-metre statue of the statesman here shall, after all, be complete with his treasured cigar.

Members of the "English-speaking union," which is financing the erection of the monument, outside the British Embassy in Washington, had long been unable to agree whether "Winnie" should have his cigar or not.

Some had thought it unseemly for a statue to smoke a cigar. But others could not imagine the former British Premier without it.

A poll among the unions thirty thousand members settled the question—eighty per cent opted for the Havana, which has become a symbol of the famous world-

## Academy Suggests U.S. Begin New Study Of Earth's Core

WASHINGTON, January 20.—

A SPECIAL panel of the National Academy of sciences has recommended that the United States begin a vigorous 10-year research programme to explore the earth's interior.

## UN Association To Meet In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.—The World Federation of United Nations Associations will open its 19th plenary session in New Delhi Saturday.

About 150 delegates and observers from 40 countries are expected to attend the one-week meeting which will be opened by Indian, External Minister, Swaran Singh.

The Federation, a voluntary organisation with branches in 80 nations, seeks to educate people on the ideals and workings of the United Nations and to focus public opinion on the current issues to promote suitable action by the world organisation. The Federation holds a consultative status with the United Nations.

Mrs. Rajan Nehru, President of the Indian Federation of the U.N. Associations and leader of the Indian delegation, told reporters Tuesday that in addition to various organisational matters the meeting would discuss the principle that "states should settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered."

She said the session was being held in Asia to focus attention on Asia and Africa and to encourage greater Asian-African participation.

Among the countries which have accepted the invitation to attend the Assembly are the United States, Ceylon, Iran, Israel, Nepal and Pakistan.

Topics expected to be discussed include the role of the organisation and its member associations in the world campaign against hunger, disease, and ignorance; protection of the independence of small states; and the international co-operation year, first proposed by Prime Minister Nehru and endorsed last October by President Johnson.

## Three Countries Appeal To Sukarno To Remain In UN

BELGRADE, Jan. 30, (Reuters).—Leaders of three non-aligned nations have appealed to President Sukarno to re-examine his decision to pull Indonesia out of the United Nations, the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug reported yesterday.

The message, from President Nasser, President Tito of Yugoslavia, and Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Ceylon, was conveyed to President Sukarno in Jakarta today by the Ambassadors of the countries, the agency said.

In the message the three leaders, who convened the Cairo Conference, said they understood Indonesia's dissatisfaction over the election of Malaysia to the UN Security Council but stressed that Indonesia's position would jeopardise the struggle against all forms of colonialism and inequality.

war-two leader as much as his confident two-finger "vuv" for victory sign.

The statue will be so placed that one foot is on American, the other on extra-territorial embassy soil. And passers-by will see the elder statesman as in typical stance, with a fat cigar in his left hand.

The new studies would be aimed at unlocking age-old secrets of the earth—the sources of the vast energy that in geologic times formed the continents and oceans, built mountains and formed the world's mineral wealth, and today causes earthquakes and volcanoes.

The programme as envisioned would bring an increase in expenditures for solid-earth studies from the present 25 million dollar a year, to 65 million dollar annually in a decade.

The panel sees the programme as an extension of U.S. contributions to the upper mantle project, the 40-nation effort now under way to investigate the earth's crust down to the mantle. The new programme would take in the entire mantle, which lies 10-15 miles (16-24 kilometres) below the crust, and extends down 2,000 miles (3,000 kilometres).

Academy President Frederick Seitz noted that "much of the future of mankind will depend upon our better understanding of the nature of the earth from its surface to its core."

The report, drafted by the Academy's panel on solid-earth problems, was issued Thursday. It is being made available to the White House, interested government agencies, scientists, universities and private groups conducting earth studies.

It recommends deep drillings two to five miles down (three to eight kilometres) at selected land sites in addition to the current Project Mohole to drill through the ocean floor to the mantle. The holes will permit recovery of materials for laboratory study and provide a shaft for inserting instruments to measure heat flow, seismic activity, magnetism, radioactivity and other properties of the interior.

The report further urges a study of the technical feasibility of super-deep drilling on land, to depths of eight to ten miles (12-15 kilometres).

## Bhutto Meets British Ministers After Talks With W. German Leaders

LONDON, Jan. 20, (Reuters).—Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's External Affairs Minister, had talks here yesterday with George Thomson, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Lord Chalfont, Minister of State for disarmament.

Bhutto, who arrived here Monday after talks with Soviet and West German leaders, had discussions soon after his arrival with Arthur Bottomley, Commonwealth Secretary, and Denis Healey, Defence Minister. To them he expressed Pakistan's concern about the extent of British arms aid to neighbouring India which in Pakistan's view created a "military imbalance."

Today he is scheduled to meet Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister, after which he will leave by air for the United Nations in New York.

Indian-Pakistan relations and the situation created by China's emergence as a nuclear power are subjects for discussions during Bhutto's London visit informed sources said.

KABUL, Jan. 20.—It is announced that Khayrullah Enayat-Seraj, has recently been appointed as Assistant Information Officer at the United Nations Information Centre, Kabul.

## Chinese Condemn Recent Bombings By U.S. In Laos

PEKING, Jan. 20, (Hsinhua).—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in a statement today strongly condemned the US for committing direct aggression against Laos by bombing.

The statement says: "On January 13, 24 US F-100 and F-105 jet fighter-bombers invaded the Xieng Khouang liberated areas in Laos and heavily bombed the Ban Ban area along highway No. 7. This was unabashedly admitted by the spokesman of the US Defence and State Departments in their public statements on the same day. This is a grave move taken by Johnson administration of the United States to expand its direct armed aggression in Laos in flagrant violation of the Geneva Agreements," noted the statement.

"Since the United States directed the Laotian rightist faction to stage the military coup d'etat in Vientiane last April, US imperialism has incessantly sent out its air force on reconnaissance and bombing missions over the liberated areas of Laos and carried out armed interference in Laotian internal affairs," said the statement.

At the same time, the United States has made repeated attempts to disrupt the Laotian tripartite talks and tried hard to obstruct the convocation of the 14-nation conference. In order to support its war of aggression in South Vietnam, US imperialism has recently gone further to investigate the Laotian rightist faction to launch in collusion with the puppet clique of South Vietnam large-scale joint attacks on areas in central and southern Laos and sent out fighter-bombers, including F-105s, to carry out wanton and indiscriminate bombings of the Laotian liberated areas. All this shows that US imperialism is stepping up its new adventurous scheme for expanding the war in Indo-China," declared the Chinese statement.

"The Chinese government and people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its unscrupulous violations of the Geneva agreements and its expansion of direct aggression in Laos, and resolutely support the Laotian people in their just, patriotic anti-US struggle," assured the statement.

"US imperialism must immediately stop its military adventures in Laos and the whole of Indo-China, or it will be duly punished under the stern counterblows of the people of Laos and other Indo-Chinese states. The Chinese government hopes that the co-chairman of the Geneva conference will face up to the grave situation prevailing in Laos and Indo-China and earnestly live up to their responsibilities by taking actual steps to check the US direct armed aggression in Laos and its adventurous scheme for expanding the war in Indo-China so as to uphold the Geneva agreements and safeguard the peace of that area," concluded the statement.

SAIGON, Jan. 20, (AP).—Five top Buddhist leaders are planning to begin a hunger strike Thursday and will fast until Premier Tran Van Huong quits or they die, Buddhist sources reported Wednesday.

Among the five monks reported planning to participate are Thich Tinh Khie, Aging Patriarch of Vietnamese Buddhism, and Thich Tam Chau and Thich Tri Quang, the two most powerful Buddhist leaders.

The Buddhists also were planning to close their headquarters compound in Saigon Thursday as another gesture of protest.



## PARK CINEMA:

At 8 and 10 p.m. Polish film; **ANSWER TO VIOLENCE** with English translation.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film; **AT YOUR THRESHOLD** with Dari translation.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 7-30 and 9 p.m. Russian film; **TO TAME WILD WIFE** with Dari translation.

## ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 7-30 and 9 p.m. Russian film; **LIBAS AWAND** with Dari translation.

## Electoral Law Committee Approves Final Draft Law

KABUL, Jan. 20.—The Electoral Law Committee met yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Sayeed Shamsuddin Majrooh the Minister of Justice.

The Committee discussed the final draft prepared by the sub-committee and approved it after it was scrutinised in detail.

An official of the Ministry of Justice told Bakhtar that the draft of the electoral law will be soon submitted to the Prime Ministry.

He said the draft electoral law contain eight chapters and one appendix. These chapters talk about general conditions required for elections and candidacy for the national assembly and procedures on administering election together with miscellaneous provisions for criminal acts committed during election.

The appendix of the draft electoral law is consisted of the list of constituencies and is prepared in three sections.

The draft electoral law provides for direct election of representatives by the people in various provinces to the House of Representative and Council of Elders as provided by the New Afghan constitution.

## Dr. Moore Loses 3-Year Fight To Stop Sewer Pipes Laid Across Her Garden

LONDON, Jan. 19, (Reuters).—Long-distance walker Dr. Barbara Moore yesterday lost her three-year fight to stop sewer pipes being laid across her garden—and then said: "my life is finished now."

Dr. Moore, 61 had her appeal rejected in the London high court. Three bewigged judges decided they could not hold up the laying of the sewer pipes across the garden of her home at Frimley, Surrey, in South-East England.

Sobbing, Dr. Moore said after the court hearing: "My life is finished now. I cannot go on. This was my last hope."

Last year Dr. Moore threatened suicide if the pipes were laid.

The Soviet-born Doctor is internationally known for her walking exploits. A devout vegetarian she also claims to have the secret of long life.

## Announcement

In view of higher production cost the subscription rates to Kabul Times have been raised since the beginning of the new year as follows:

<b>Afghanistan:</b>	
Yearly	Af. 500
Half yearly	Afs. 300
Quarterly	Afs. 200
<b>Foreign countries:</b>	
Yearly	\$30
Half yearly	\$18
Quarterly	\$9